

DALLAS

OIL NUMBER

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PINDLETOP



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Keeping natural gas flowing from sixty different gas fields through a pipeline network of 4,800 miles in step with the demands of over a million and a half people is a task that keeps 3,500 Lone Star Gas Employees busy. So complex is the task that many different kinds of work and knowledge are required. Approximately 136 different classifications of workers—from pipeline walkers to specialists in engineering, chemistry, accounting, law, geology, taxation and economics—are represented among Lone Star's 3,500 employees.

The work of each employee is just as important to the Lone Star organization as it is to you—the user of the service. For instance, the painter pictured above on a section of one of Lone Star's

expensive pipeline bridges making an inspection before his crew begins work. In helping to keep bridges, buildings and equipment in good condition with paint he contributes his skill to the organization which makes possible the dependable, high-quality, low-cost gas service you know as Lone Star.

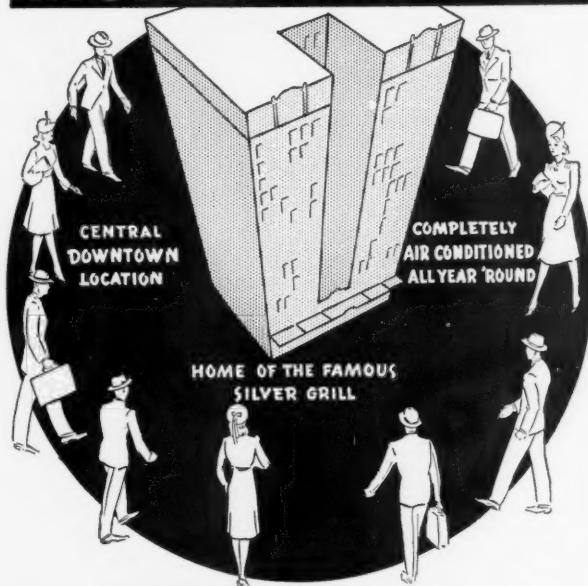
Like all Lone Star employees painters are specially trained and are provided with special equipment for their kind of special work. More than this, Lone Star Management backs up its men with an investment in plants, equipment, gas reserves and many other items which amounts to \$39,000 for *each* employee. The individual worker, no matter what his job, has an important place in the Lone Star Organization.



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Statistics Chart Dallas' Growth

These statistics are for Dallas, Highland Park and University Park only and do not include such towns as Grand Prairie (site of the \$7,500,000 North American plane plant and \$1,000,000 Naval Base), Garland, Cockrell Hill, Pleasant Mound and other nearby communities.

Population

1940 Census, Greater Dallas 360,212

Bank Debits

	1940	1941
January	\$ 277,437,000	\$304,493,000
February	246,680,000	266,539,000
March	263,377,000	303,792,000
April	257,803,000	311,555,000
May	259,082,000	319,751,000
June	238,522,000	311,112,000
July	244,214,000	330,799,000
August	227,847,000	319,332,000
September	235,563,000	
October	293,501,000	
November	281,346,000	
December	334,728,000	

Total \$3,160,201,000

Bank Clearings

	1940	1941
January	\$ 256,309,606	\$287,023,080
February	230,577,660	248,895,325
March	253,558,735	288,663,655
April	247,296,000	292,033,655
May	242,860,685	301,183,323
June	226,286,000	288,747,359
July	231,033,992	310,343,906
August	225,551,710	302,679,715
September	235,950,936	
October	289,792,769	
November	271,355,571	
December	276,208,883	

Total \$2,986,782,340

Postal Receipts

	1940	1941
January	\$ 378,901	\$ 408,351
February	363,063	384,636
March	375,895	396,608
April	359,817	406,204
May	374,476	415,186
June	332,454	360,281
July	346,649	387,651
August	374,310	382,049
September	364,695	
October	427,096	
November	401,892	
December	498,521	

Total \$ 4,597,769

Building Permits (Greater Dallas)

	1940	1941
January	\$ 872,378	\$ 1,048,691
February	1,129,982	971,557
March	1,083,791	1,068,405
April	1,234,524	1,142,093
May	1,235,706	1,528,696
June	1,478,250	1,160,812
July	1,297,536	1,022,773
August	1,455,748	2,214,953
September	1,626,900	
October	1,160,150	
November	686,582	
December	2,961,051	

Total \$16,204,588

Water Connections

	1940	1941
January	78,057	81,284
February	78,271	81,552
March	78,614	81,817
April	79,001	82,091
May	79,311	82,481
June	79,599	82,764
July	79,887	82,945
August	80,109	83,174
September	80,319	
October	80,631	
November	80,859	
December	81,029	

Total 948,748

Telephone Connections

	1940	1941
January	95,540	101,940
February	96,051	102,713
March	97,903	103,574
April	97,430	104,077
May	96,636	104,419
June	97,489	104,556
July	97,718	105,153
August	98,122	105,963
September	99,264	
October	99,880	
November	100,479	
December	101,071	

Total 1,178,583

Motor Vehicle Registrations— Dallas County

(New Passenger Cars and Trucks)

	1940	1941
January	1,556	2,069
February	1,745	2,090
March	2,381	2,524
April	1,755	2,573
May	1,584	2,959
June	1,445	2,315
July	1,744	2,131
August	1,361	1,490
September	1,024	
October	2,118	
November	1,977	
December	1,992	

Total 20,682

Electric Meters

	1940	1941
January	86,814	91,215
February	86,956	91,912
March	87,475	92,128
April	88,080	92,590
May	88,404	93,233
June	88,661	93,806
July	88,882	93,925
August	89,375	94,436
September	89,776	
October	90,103	
November	90,590	
December	91,050	

Total 1,066,166

School Enrollment

1935	54,367	1938	53,959
1936	54,466	1939	54,313
1937	54,529	1940	53,612

DALLAS

VOLUME 20

NUMBER 10

Established in 1922 by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce in the interest of Dallas and the Southwest, of which Dallas is the service center

J. F. CHAMBERS, JR. Editor
SAM TOBOLOWSKY Business Manager
E. FLOYD Advertising Manager

ON THE COVER

The cover on this issue of the chamber of commerce magazine, DALLAS, was made from an oil painting by Alexandre Hogue, nationally famous Dallas artist. Mr. Hogue's painting, which depicts the famous Spindletop well blowing in, was first reproduced in *Life* magazine, and special permission was granted from this publication for the painting to be used in this issue of DALLAS. The editors of DALLAS wish to take this opportunity to thank officials of the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association for their assistance on this issue.

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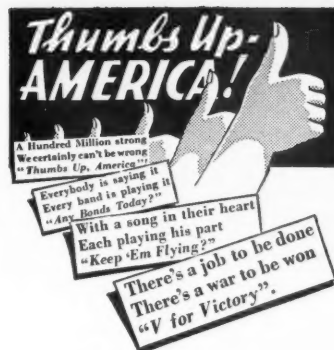
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AMERICA is definitely on the march. *Everywhere* in city, village and farm *everybody* is keyed-up to the big job ahead. *Everyday* America contributes generously of its energy, brains, and wealth ... is willing to make sacrifices to preserve our way of life.

As a major industry, we of the hotel fraternity willingly accept our share of the task ... we, of the Affiliated National Hotels, are in complete harmony with the objective and are proud of the opportunity to work for it, ever mindful that we have a man-size job of our own in caring for our over three million guests annually in our thirty-six hotels throughout "Ten States and Our Nation's Capital".

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MISSISSIPPI	
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Hotel Clovis	Clovis
OKLAHOMA	
Oklahoma Biltmore	Oklahoma City
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VIRGINIA	
Mountain Lake Hotel	Mountain Lake



OIL *The Life Blood* Of Texas

OIL! To the average man or woman the word denotes something a filling station attendant puts in the family car to keep it going. Actually it means continued progress for Texas. Petroleum is a necessary cog in the commercial machine that keeps the entire state moving forward.

When agriculture, which had long been the backbone of the state, began to wane, oil stepped in and carried Texas to greater heights. It was also on the crest of a flood of oil that industrialization rode in to make use of our natural resources which had been dormant throughout the years. And it was oil that kept cash in our banks during that dark period when depression became a household word.



MR. HAMON

The great benefits which Dallas and the state derive from oil are made clear by these facts: Every fifth person in the city is dependent on oil for his living. Only one of the state's 254 counties is without oil or gas activity. Texas is the leading oil refinery state in the nation with a total of 128 plants, nearly 30 per

cent of the United States' processing capacity. One fourth of the cost of each child's education in the state's public schools is carried by the oil industry. Nearly one fifth of all the oil and gas wells drilled in the U. S. have been drilled in Texas.

And, of course, Texas ranks first in the nation in every phase of oil and gas operations.

Today, oil has again placed the state in the national limelight. With the cry from Washington that petroleum must be conserved in the East, due to the lack of transportation facilities, big business is looking toward this state as a new manufacturing frontier, for in any section of Texas oil and natural gas are almost as accessible as drinking water.

Thanks to oil, Texas stands on the threshold of the most progressive era it has ever known and because of oil continued prosperity for the state is assured.

Jake L. Hamon

Chairman, Chamber of Commerce

Oil Committee

WHAT OIL MEANS TO DALLAS

By Dan Rogers

Vice-President Dallas Mercantile National Bank

IF MR. AND MRS. DALLAS could visit the clearing desk of incoming deposits and the oil departments of Dallas banks some time between the tenth and twentieth of each month, they would be amazed and probably awed by the stacks of hundreds of checks representing thousands upon thousands and even millions of dollars from "black gold." Checks of major companies and independent pipe line companies covering oil runs, royalty payments and income from producing oil properties—checks to be credited to deposit accounts and checks to be credited on outstanding loans.



MR. ROGERS

The oil industry alone is responsible for Dallas bank loans in excess of \$48,000,000 (forty-eight million dollars) or approximately 30 per cent of their total loans. Loans cover producing properties, oil and royalty payments, oil under the ground and oil and refined products in storage above the ground, in addition to producers, refiners, marketers, supply and equipment houses, drillers, independent operators and private individuals owning producing oil properties.

Oil is of material importance to Dallas banks, Dallas business, and to Dallas citizens. The consistent growth of Dallas as a great financial and business center and its prosperity and relative freedom from depression are directly related to its growth as a nationally important oil center in the past decade. It provides a year-round substantial income not affected by seasonal changes save for al-

lowables and price structure fluctuations and less subject to conditions which affect most other industries.

Located in the geographic center of the oil fields of East, South, and West Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico which represent more than 70 per cent of the United States' total oil production, it is logical that it should become the centralization point for the oil industry. With more than 650 oil companies and independent operators, over fifty equipment companies, and national headquarters of two of the largest oil supply houses, one can appreciate the fact eighteen to twenty per cent of the Greater Dallas population (according to Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association Survey) are dependent on the oil industry for income exceeding eighteen million dollars annually.

Fine homes, country estates, downtown office buildings, plants and factories for equipment are visible evidence of what oil means to Dallas, and constitute approximately forty million dollars or thirteen per cent of all taxable property in Dallas County.

The equivalent of every fifth person in Greater Dallas, every eighth home and building in Dallas County, and every third borrower in Dallas banks is directly or indirectly present because of oil.

Dallas banks assumed leadership in making loans to meet the needs of the independent operator and the requirements of the oil industry in its early stages of development. The return to the banks has been excellent and has given them a place of prominence.

Dallas banking facilities to care for the oil industry have attracted new arrivals from all parts of the Southwest and large cities in this section. Most of



the Dallas banks have oil departments equipped to furnish engineer or property inspection reports, and clerical and loan facilities which enable them to do business with dispatch.

Well it is that Dallas banks are equipped, experienced, capable, and have sufficient funds and capital structure to meet the demand for oil loans. This has to some extent prevented an infringement by some large Chicago and New York banks who find Texas a prolific field for oil loans which they would like for their own portfolio, either with or without the consent of lending banks in Dallas.

In the next few months the outlook for the oil business is favorable, particularly if the question of priorities in oil field equipment, materials, and supplies can be properly handled and adjusted to make possible the production of crude oil and refined products to meet increasing demands for both defense and industry.

Gets Fourth of Gas Taxes

The federal government is taking 29.4 per cent of the total gasoline taxes paid by the American public, and for that reason officials of many states have regarded with apprehension suggestions to increase the federal levy on gasoline. Approximately 25 per cent of the total tax revenues of the states is derived from taxes on gasoline.

OIL DISCOVERY THRILL-PACED



Lloyd Long Photo
The Dad Joiner well opened the world-shaking East Texas oil field.

By E. B. Germany
Chamber of Commerce Oil Committee

THE history of oil in Texas reads like a fascinating novel for in it is found pathos and thrills that equal the breath-taking tales of the California and Klondike gold rushes.

The discovery of petroleum in this state is credited to two hunters, although the Indians knew of its existence and frequently went to oil seeps to lie on the greasy ground in hopes that their rheumatism would be cured.



MR. GERMANY

It was in 1867 that Peyton Edwards, and Emory Starr, who were on a hunting trip in Nacogdoches County, unearthed the first real evidence that oil might be found in that region in quantities. They pitched camp on the banks of Oil Springs, about fifteen miles from Nacogdoches, and dug some shallow holes to get water. Next morning the water in each hole was topped with heavy oil and

the hunters skimmed it off and took it home to be used on harness, wagon wheels, etc.

Later a well was drilled in this area and it made a small showing of oil. This brought on the first oil activity in the state and for the next few years shallow wells were dug in various sections with a fair amount of success.

National attention was not focused on Texas as an oil state, however, until 1894. It was in that year that the city officials of Corsicana ordered a deep artesian well dug and to their disgust oil appeared at about a thousand feet and persisted until the well was completed at 2,480 feet. Finally the well was cased and the oil disposed of and probably the whole thing would have eventually been forgotten if it hadn't been for Ralph Beaton who formed a partnership with H. G. Damon and John Davidson, a driller.

They put down a well about two hundred feet south of the water well and it came in with a production of two and a half barrels per day. This started the fireworks and in 1897 output for the year hit 65,000 barrels.

But Corsicana realized it wasn't getting full benefit from this production because it didn't have a refinery, so municipal officials immediately began negotiations for such a plant and after some delay, due to the fact that one deal fell through because eastern backers didn't think Texas would ever become an oil producing state, \$150,000 was raised by a firm which later became the



This aerial view shows a section of the refinery which was

internationally famous Magnolia Petroleum Company.

The firm which agreed to build the refinery brought a young man to Texas, who remained to become president and later chairman of the board of the Magnolia. He is E. R. Brown.

The refinery was finished in 1898 to pave the way for the development of the largest industry in the state.

Lloyd Long Photo

Here is shown the first tank of oil to move out of Corsicana.



WY IN TEXAS ED EPISODE



Lloyd Long Photo
which was discovered south of Corsicana.

The next big discovery came in 1900 when the Powell field, near Corsicana, was proved. The following year, as more and more developers reached the state in quest of riches, Texas came into the international oil spotlight with the discovery of Spindletop.

Although geologists were fairly certain that oil existed near Beaumont, the proof was left to Capt. Anthony F. Lucas, a mining engineer, who refused

to give up although several others had drilled wells without success. His first well showed only a trace of oil, but he was determined to drill again and he obtained financial backing from Guffey and Galey of Pittsburgh. The second test was spudded on October 20, 1900, on a bald elevation known as Spindletop, with Lucas using a crude rotary rig to herald the beginning of rotary drilling.

By January of 1901 the well was down 1,160 feet and although there was a showing of oil, Lucas felt that the well would have to go much deeper to produce. Then it came. While drilling was suspended so a bit could be changed and while 4-inch drill pipe was being run back in the hole, the gusher blew in, spouting oil 200 feet over the derrick. People came for miles to see this almost unbelievable sight and these were followed by thousands of "get-rich-quick" hopefuls.

Frenzied exploration along the Gulf coast followed with Batson field, Matagorda, Saratoga, Humble and Dayaton following in close order.

But the Gulf coast did not hold the spotlight long. The oil-hungry operators spread out over the state and soon Petrolia and Clay County, in north Texas, were getting the play.

Next came one of those events which makes the history of oil in Texas so colorful. W. T. Waggoner owned a large ranch in Wichita County and he ordered some water wells drilled. Black gold, instead of water, flowed from the holes and the result was the Electra field, named for his daughter.

Lloyd Long Photo

Below is the first commercial oil refinery in Texas, which was constructed at Corsicana.



Lloyd Long Photo
Located in the piney woods of East Texas, the Lathrop discovery well near Longview is shown above.

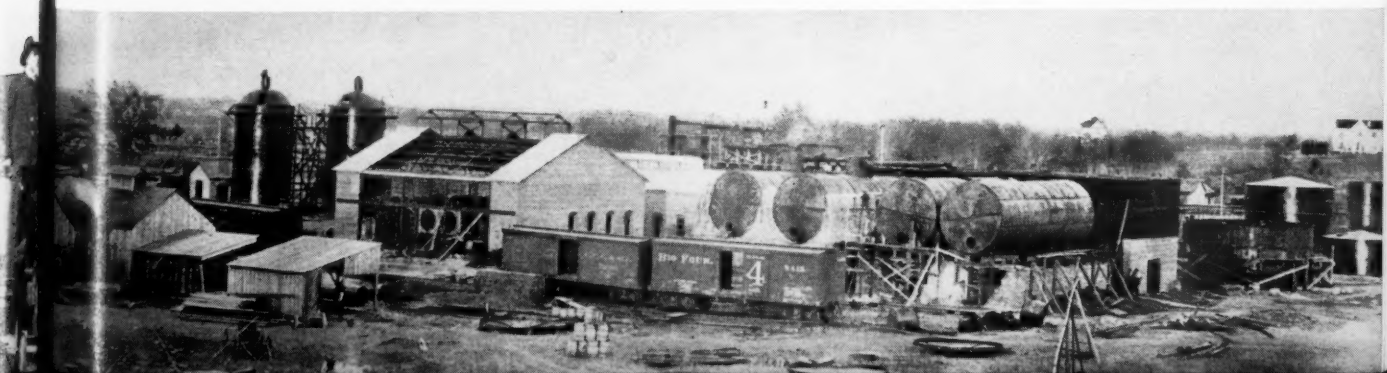
After this came the Orange discovery to take some of the play back to the Gulf coast. The Strawn and Moran discoveries in 1914-15 followed to give middle-west Texas its first production. The real boom in this area, however, did not come until 1917 when W. K. Gordon, a civil engineer, sank a shaft in Eastland County. He was convinced that he could find oil in this area and after much work he obtained leases from Ranger citizens and made a deal with an eastern syndicate to back him.

Gordon sank his wildcat to 3,235 feet without results and the syndicate wired him to stop drilling. The engineer was so determined, however, that he disregarded the order and when he had gone another 200 feet oil flowed.

The wild scramble was on again and soon Ranger was jammed with prospectors seeking underground riches. Production was good and it soon spread over the countryside with Breckenridge coming in for a good deal of play.

The next discovery startled the state and the nation. It was at Burkburnett and the story goes that a near bankrupt

(Continued on Page 18)



Giant Army Tank Engine Plant to Be Built Near Dallas

DALLAS received added recognition recently as one of the nation's key defense industrial areas when the Defense Plant Corporation, a government agency, approved construction of a \$2,411,096 diesel engine plant near Garland.

The plant will be operated by the nationally-famous Guiberson Diesel Engine Company, a subsidiary firm of the Guiberson Corporation, which was established in Dallas in 1919 after it moved here from California at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce.

Plans are already being made for a gala groundbreaking which will take place in the near future. The ceremony will be sponsored by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Garland chamber and dignitaries from throughout the nation will be invited here to take part in the program.

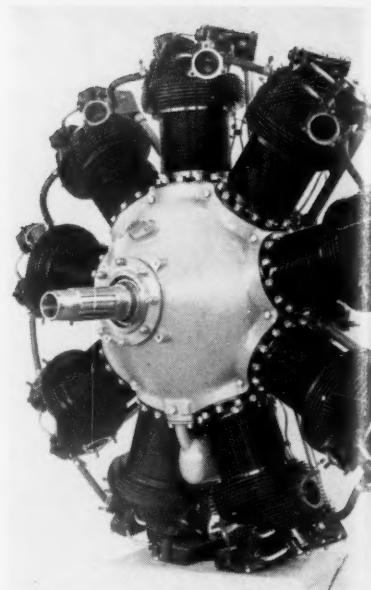
The plant, which will have over 500 employees, will manufacture radial Diesel medium tank motors, the design of which was perfected in Dallas.

Over 100 acres of land on the outskirts of Garland have been purchased for the giant new plant, according to Gordon Guiberson, vice-president and

public relations director for the engine manufacturing firm. The site is at the intersection of Duck Creek and the Katy railroad, giving the plant ample rail facilities for the heavy machinery which has been ordered for it.

The plant will have an area of 15,000 square feet and will be of the most modern industrial architecture. All machinery will be electrically operated and comfort of the employees has been given keen consideration. A cafeteria will be operated for the workers and they will have a large recreation room in which they can relax.

J. Gordon Turnbull, internationally-famous architect and consulting engineer, has been retained by the Guiberson Company to supervise construction of the plant. Mr. Turnbull has gained added fame in the last 18 months because of his streamlined construction methods which allow defense factories to be built with breath-taking speed. He will be remembered in Dallas for his work on the North American plant which was constructed in 121 days to set a national record for defense jobs of that size. Construction work will be speeded by night and day shifts. The building will be air conditioned through-



Shown above is the Guiberson air-cooled radial Diesel motor.

out and will be windowless in line with the government's policy of making all new defense factories easy to black out in case of emergency.

Manufacturing Diesel tank motors on a large scale is no novelty to the Guiberson firm. At present it is building radial, air-cooled motors for light army tanks under a manufacturer's agreement at the Buda Company plant in Harvey, Illinois. Contracts have been let for \$17,000,000 at the Buda plant. The plant here will manufacture heavier engines for the 28-ton M-3 model tank and the initial order will be for over \$4,000,000.

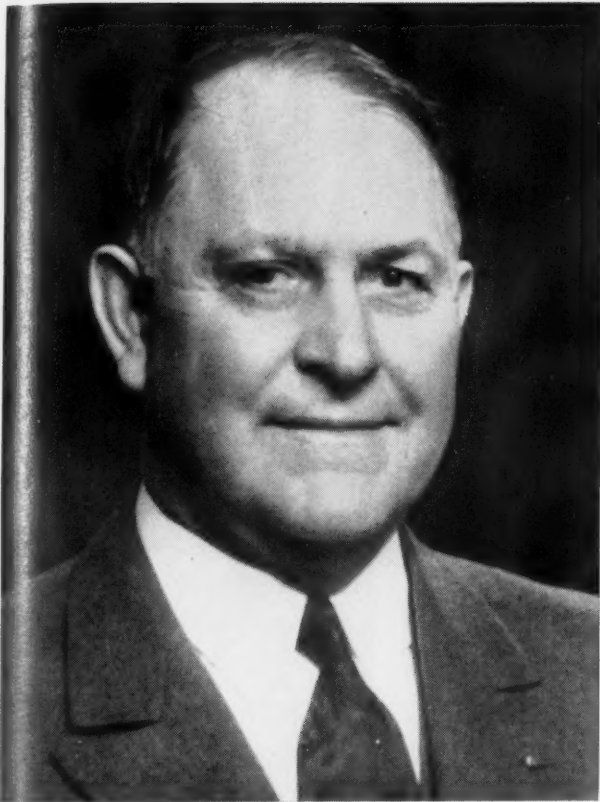
Due to the speed required on the contract and because the company realizes that many small firms have been hard hit by priority regulations, Mr. Guiberson announced that over 50 per cent of the engine parts will be made by subcontractors. He also declared that Texas labor and Texas material will be used in every phase of the work possible. "This is a Texas institution," he said. "We got our start here and we want to help our neighbors as much as possible now."

The Guiberson Corporation came to Dallas from California in 1919 at the invitation of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. The company manufactures oil well specialty tools in a plant at 1040 Forest Avenue. Early phases of the radial engine were developed by the firm which is nationally known as a pioneer in this field and in 1929 the Guiberson Diesel Engine Company was formed here.

(Continued on Page 2)



Guiberson Diesel motors will be used in heavy army tanks, such as the one shown below.



S. A. GUIBERSON, JR., *President*



ALLEN GUIBERSON, *Executive Vice-President*



M. W. MATTISON, *Vice-President*



GORDON GUIBERSON, *Vice-President*

Production AND DRILLING IN TEXAS

By John A. Ritter
Sun Oil Company

AT A TIME when this country's safety depends upon the adequate and consistent supply of fuel for mechanized military forces, Texas is fortunate to find itself the top ranking state, both in quantity of oil produced and number of wells drilled.

The term "Oil Boom," long associated with the oil business, no longer applies. Let us compare the drilling record of three nearby oil fields: Powell, East Texas, and Hawkins.



MR. RITTER

In 1923, there was an "Oil Boom" at Powell. In nine months, 233 wells had been drilled and were producing 350,000 barrels of oil per day. Three months later, 550 wells had been completed, but daily production had spectacularly slumped to 73,000 barrels per day. Much of the reservoir energy in this field was wasted, and the flush production of a well lasted less than thirty days after completion. Operating expenses were unnecessarily high, and the "Boom" was of short duration.

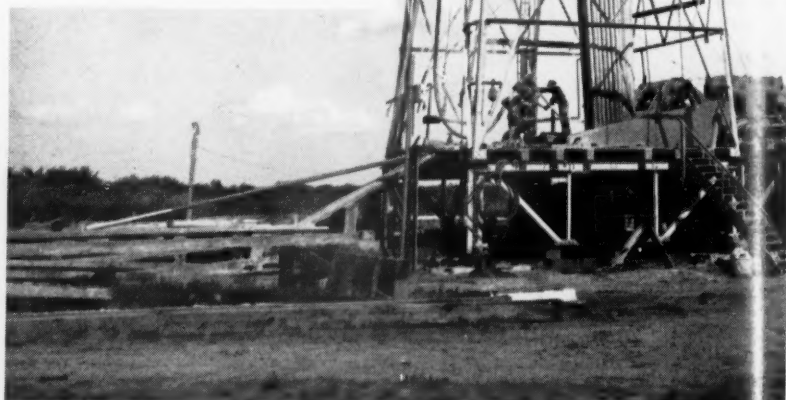
Seven years later, in 1930, oil development began in East Texas. During this interval, oil field equipment and technique were greatly improved so that the East Texas field started without many of the handicaps which existed at Powell. Experience gained by the oil fraternity during the development of this major oil field made it possible for new and revolutionary ideas about drilling and producing methods to become established practice. Chief among these was proration.

Hawkins, our newest oil field, started producing in 1940. After nine months of orderly and efficient development, 32 drilling rigs are in operation and about

80 wells have been completed. None of the "boom" characteristics are in evidence, and the work in this field compares favorably with like projects in other industries.

The business of drilling wells into oil reservoirs and producing out of oil reservoirs in Texas is now a progressive and firmly-established industry, which is supported by a constantly growing demand for its products. There are more than 600 "settled" producing oil fields in Texas which provide permanent employment for thousands of oil field workers, and will continue to do so because Texas has enormous additional oil reserves already located but not yet developed. Based on conservative estimates, this branch of the petroleum industry spends more than three hundred million dollars annually, which is paid out to Texas farmers and ranchers for royalties, to merchants for materials, and in wages to more than fifty-five thousand skilled oil field workers who drill and produce the wells.

Last year, 11,000 wells, or 45 per cent of the wells drilled in the United States, were drilled in Texas. Up to September 13 of this year, 7,250 wells have been



A drilling crew at work on a Texas oil well.

completed in Texas, an average of 26 wells per day. Each of these wells represents an expenditure of approximately \$25,000, about one-third of which is for labor, one-third for steel pipe, and one-third for miscellaneous services and supplies provided by local concerns. For example, over five million sacks of cement were used last year in completing Texas oil wells.

Texas first began producing oil in 1890, and today has 96,800 wells located on 18,500 leases in 675 fields throughout the state, from which 6,500 different operators are producing oil. This production, approximately 1,500,000 barrels daily, is 36 per cent of the nation's crude oil supply. The week ending September 13, 1941, set a new record for United States production. During that week, Texas produced almost as much as the combined production of the next three largest oil producing states: California, Oklahoma, and Illinois. Much of the prosperity enjoyed by Dallasites during recent years came from the 26,000 wells in our neighboring East Texas oil field, the largest in the world. Although now ten years old, it has already produced more oil than any other field, and currently furnishes one-fourth of the oil produced in Texas.

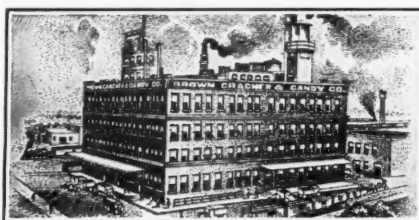
Workers Get Half of Cash Spent on Oil Production

Texas workers receive half of the money spent in the production of Texas oil, according to a recent survey.

Wages and salaries to Texas oil production workers amount to 49½ per cent of the net cost of producing the average barrel of oil in Texas. One-eighth of the net cost dollar goes to Texas tax collectors for state and local taxes. Supplies cost about 26½ per cent, while depreciation, depletion, overhead and Federal taxes make up the remaining 11 per cent.

To this net cost must be added an extra one-eighth of the price of the oil which is paid as royalty to the Texas farmer or rancher who owns the land on which the oil is produced.

Texas petroleum workers and Texas farmers together receive about \$425,000,000 a year in wages and salaries and lease and royalty payments from the Texas petroleum industry. Of this huge sum, the workers get nearly \$300,000,000 and the farmers and other landowners \$128,000,000. The \$425,000,000 paid these two groups of Texans is over four-fifths of the total value of all crude oil produced in Texas.



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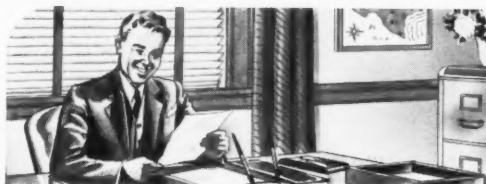
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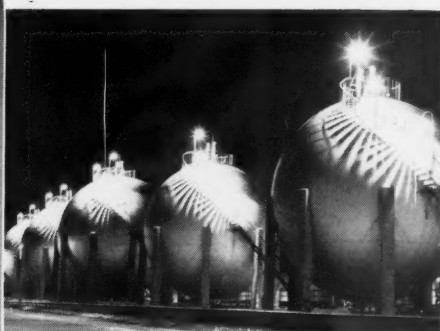
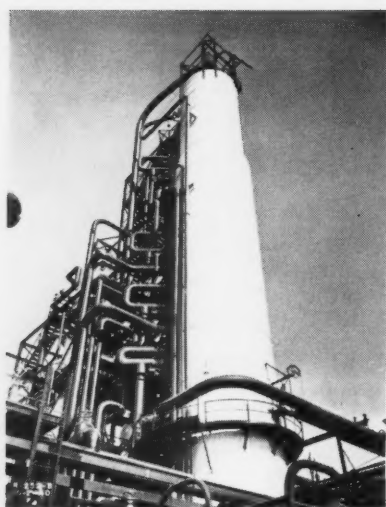
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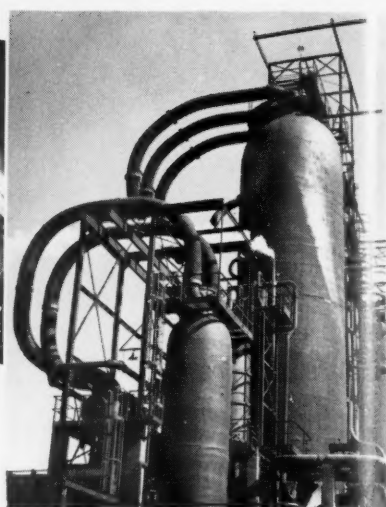
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The might of the oil refinery industry in Texas is pictured here in these scenes which are typical of the giant-like plants in Texas which processed 399,725,000 barrels of oil in 1940.



Refining of Oil TEXAS' LARGEST INDUSTRY

By L. S. Sinclair

Vice President, Magnolia Petroleum Co.

IT IS only a little more than four decades since the stills were fired at Texas' and the Southwest's first commercial refinery at Corsicana, Christmas day, 1898. It is a long call from that first refinery with a capacity of 500 barrels of crude oil per day to this time—forty-



MR. SINCLAIR

three years later—when petroleum refining has grown into the largest single manufacturing industry in Texas, representing more than 45 per cent of the value of all Texas manufactured products.

In 1939, the latest year for which census figures are available, out of a total for all Texas of \$1,530,220,676, the value of petroleum and refined products was \$698,350,077. The figures for 1940 were even larger due to the increased demand made upon all refineries to meet defense requirements, and it is certain the figures for 1941 will exceed those of 1940. It is interesting to note the increase in recent years in the refining capacity of Texas

refineries. As recent as 1933, 46 per cent as much as was produced in Texas was shipped to points outside the state to be refined. In 1940 only 19 per cent left Texas for refining. Of a total production in Texas of 493,126,000 barrels of crude in 1940, Texas refineries processed 399,725,000 barrels.

More oil is refined in Texas than in any other state in the Union. Here, according to statistics prepared by the Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 125 oil refineries have a combined crude oil capacity of 1,430,550 barrels, or approximately 30 per cent of all the refinery capacity of the United States, which totals 4,860,194 barrels per day. Texas has more refining capacity than the two next largest refining states combined—California with 960,160 barrels daily and Pennsylvania with 333,600 barrels. In 1940 Texas processed more crude oil than the three next largest refining states combined—California, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

The petroleum industry, relatively young as it is, has contributed much to every other cross-section of Texas industry. Not alone from the fact that it has provided power and lubrication for other manufacturing enterprises, it has served to process products for distribution throughout the world which, in the earlier days of the industry particularly,

brought to Texas more new dollars from all over the world than did any other product save that from the sale of cotton. The petroleum dollar has been a very active dollar because it has touched and helped every cross-section of Texas' social and economic order. There isn't an individual in Texas that is not affected directly by this industry.

Based upon figures which are believed to be correct, there are approximately 40,000 workers employed in the refining of crude oil in Texas today, 4,000 more in natural gasoline plants, and 1,850 in carbon black plants, the three accounting for a total of 45,850 people. Estimating four persons to a family, this indicates a total of 183,400 persons in this state who get their living directly from oil refining and gas processing, a group that is paid a total of approximately \$82,500,000 a year in wages and salaries.

The refining industry in Texas would claim for itself no particular place other than it merits, but it does feel that it has contributed its part in helping develop Texas into the great manufacturing and industrial state it is today. It is the hope and purpose of the industry to be of service in the years ahead, both in the cause of national defense and in a direct service to each and every individual in Texas.

Spindletop

HAS A BIRTHDAY

By E. L. Smith

President, Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association

FORTY years ago an oilman from one of the older Eastern fields stood on a low hill south of Beaumont and looked at a wild well which was spouting nearly 100,000 barrels of oil a day into the air.

The oilman shook his head sadly, and turned to a bystander.

"That's more oil," he said, "than the world will ever be able to use."



MR. SMITH

In the forty years since his prediction, the use of petroleum has just about managed to keep up with its production most of the time and sometimes ahead of it. Last year the United States produced over one and one-third billion barrels, of which Texas alone contributed nearly half a billion. And the pes-

simism which affected the early oil prophet at the sight of a 100,000 barrel gusher has given way to a general and abiding satisfaction today, when oil is the life blood of defense, that the nation has the greatest oil reserves in the world. Over nineteen billion barrels of known oil (of which Texas alone has nearly eleven billion, or well over half) are now in storage underground, to be produced as needed.

The gusher which brought forth the oilman's remark was more than the first big oil well ever drilled in this country. It opened the first great oil field in America. It made available oil in quantities sufficient not only for lubrication and light, but also for fuel and power. It changed the world from coal to petroleum, gave a new mobility to civilization and an added impetus to industry. Oil put the world on wheels. Through furnishing the fuel for the airplane, it has made the globe one vast community. It has made peace more productive, and if it has made war more deadly, it has also brought much closer to those who

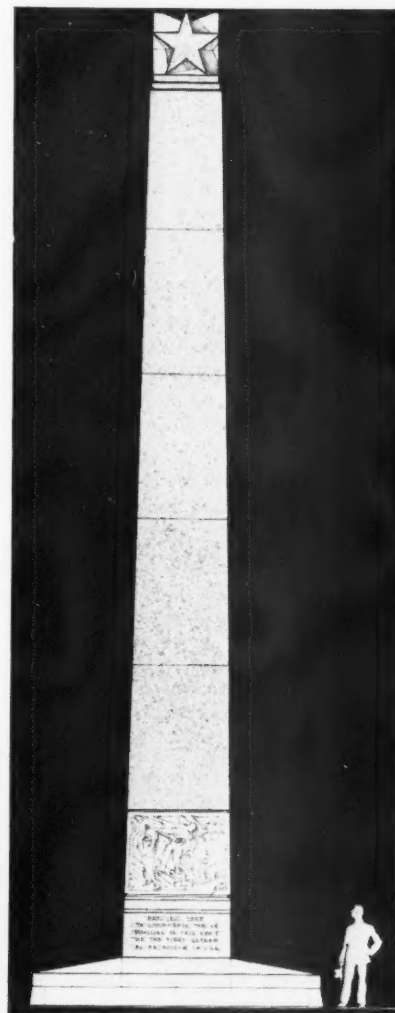
need them the tools and weapons with which to end it.

For Texas, that discovery of oil on the mound known as Spindletop has an equal importance. To cotton and cattle it added another great asset—petroleum—which in four decades has become our state's greatest source of wealth and the basis for our largest industry. The exploration campaign which Spindletop touched off has resulted in the drilling

(Continued on Page 17)



The first oil exchange in Texas was opened in Beaumont during the boom days of Spindletop forty years ago. Despite its impressive name of the Beaumont Oil Exchange and Board of Trade, it was housed in an old two-story pine store building.



This monument to Spindletop, America's first great oil field, will be dedicated during the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association's convention October 9-11 at Beaumont. Built of Texas granite, the shaft will rise on the site of the Lucas gusher which blew in 1901 to open a new industrial era for this State.



Miss Patsy Dealey will represent the State of Texas as Princess during the Tyler Rose Festival.

DALLAS will have an important part in helping the East Texas city of Tyler stage its ninth annual Rose Festival, October 9-12.

Two Dallas beauties, Miss Patsy Dealey and Miss Pat Compton will have major roles in the celebration. Miss Dealey will represent the state of Texas as princess during the festivities and Miss Compton will have the title of Miss Dallas.

The celebration will glorify the "queen of flowers," the rose, nucleus of a Tyler and East Texas industry that supplies one-third of the world's rose plants. That means 20,000,000 or more plants annually from the area centering around Tyler.

Dallas visitors, including goodwill groups sponsored by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, have made Tyler their annual mecca each fall during rose restival time—and this year is expected to be no exception to that neighborly practice. Dallasites will have an even closer tie, or interest, this time in the Tyler rose jubilee because Southern Methodist University's Mustangs will meet Coach Alonzo Stagg's grid aggregation from the College of the Pacific to provide the 1941 football classic at the Tyler rose celebration. The game will take place at 3 p. m. on Saturday, October 11, third day of the fiesta.

"We keep the tryst with beauty in a war-torn world!" That expression summarizes the theme of the 1941 festival at Tyler, a theme that will be evidenced in a floral fairyland animated by charac-

Tyler to Honor Dallas Beauties

ters suggested by the story books' land of make-believe. The fairyland motif will find expression in almost every part of the rose celebration—in the mammoth parade, at the queen's coronation, in various other functions. Appropriately enough, mountains of roses in hundreds of varieties and colors, will form the setting for the aesthetic theme.

Dallas visitors and others at the festival may see at first-hand and under experienced guidance a cross section of the huge rose industry at Tyler. Free tours will be provided at Tyler daily during the fiesta, leading to rose fields that help make up annual shipments of around 20,000,000 plants that go out from Tyler to every state in the union and to more than 25 foreign countries. Tyler grows roses not only in gardens but in fields covering hundreds of acres.

Fresh blooms from these fields will be massed in mammoth and ornate designs at a rose show that will be open day and night. Additional hundreds of blossoms will embellish parade floats, Tyler homes, offices, and the auditorium and stage where the 1941 rose festival queen will be crowned at 8 p. m. Thursday, Oct. 9, and Friday, Oct. 10. Nine southern states have already notified Festival Manager John Womble that they will send princesses for the coronation. Other representative princesses will come from 21 Texas cities, and others will represent the dozen or more garden clubs of Tyler.

Leading rosarians of the nation are expected at the annual garden club luncheon to be held on the second day of the festival. Other events include functions honoring the rose queen and her retinue, a college dance, special services at all Tyler churches on the morning of the closing day of the fiesta, and a Sunday evening vesper service.

"Tyler has literally lifted its cultural level and community spirit with roses," said W. C. Windsor, rose festival president, "and we want our neighbors to share in this attainment by being our



Miss Pat Compton will have the title of Miss Dallas for the East Texas festivities October 9 to 12.

guests during the annual celebration that pays homage to the rose."

Unlike the oil fields on the edge of Tyler territory, the rose industry is one of long and substantial development. The rose business had its beginning many years ago and is one of the oldest industries of the state. Shortly after the Civil War, nurserymen were attracted to the area by the excellence of the soil and climate. Those early nurserymen devoted themselves at first exclusively to fruit stocks and developed some outstanding varieties, especially peaches.

The propagation of fine fruit trees continued for a number of years and had grown to rather large proportions when the industry suffered severe setbacks due to diseases which attacked the trees. As a consequence, thousands of trees were lost, nurserymen became discouraged, and the business was almost allowed to die. It was at that time, and as a result of that misfortune, that the budding of roses had its start in the Tyler area.

One enterprising nurseryman, believing the fruit tree business doomed and having had some experience in rose culture, began budding roses in a small way. He was successful in disposing of all of his plants in the fall at a satisfactory profit. Other nurserymen in the section followed suit the next year, and since that time the business has had a steady growth until today the Tyler area lays merited claim to the title: "The Rose Garden of America."

Spindletop

(Continued from Page 15)

of nearly 200,000 wells in Texas, of which almost 100,000 are still producing. About 600 separate fields scattered throughout our state have brought the benefits of petroleum to every section. Nearly one million Texans—one-sixth of our population—now get their entire living from petroleum, and all of us in the state benefit either directly or indirectly from this industry's expenditures totaling three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. Spindletop opened a new industrial era for our state which we shall be enjoying for generations to come.

That is why Texas is this year celebrating Spindletop's fortieth birthday. The Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, research and service organization of Texas oilmen with its state headquarters in Dallas, is devoting its twenty-second annual convention at Beaumont, October 9, 10 and 11, to such an observance. Invitations have been sent to many leaders of the Texas and national oil industries to come back to Spindletop where they got their start in 1901, and a large number are expected to respond.

They will be honor guests at the dedication of a monument to Spindletop now being erected on the site of the discovery gusher. Hewn out of Texas granite, it will tell in eternal stone the story of oil:

"Petroleum has revolutionized industry and transportation; it has created untold wealth, built cities, furnished employment for hundreds of thousands, and contributed billions of dollars in taxes to support institutions of government. In a brief span of years, it has altered man's way of life throughout the world."

Another feature of the celebration will be the "spudding" of a wildcat oil test. Using some of the early drilling equipment still in the field, an old rig will be assembled, topped by a rough wooden derrick similar to those which bristled on the low hill south of Beaumont in 1901.

The forty candles on Spindletop's birthday cake are more than symbols that an oil field was found there forty years ago. They are illuminated milestones in the progress of mankind—the beacons of a new era of civilization not only for Texas but also for the nation, that began when old Spindletop roared in 1901.

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History of Oil

(Continued from Page 9)

farmer, S. L. Fowler, was persuaded by his wife not to abandon his land until an oil test could be made. The Fowlers formed a pool and the neighbors contributed \$100 each, with which to hire a drilling contractor. He selected a site for the test but when the machinery arrived it was unloaded far from the appointed place, due to a misunderstanding. Rather than go to the added expense of moving the tools, the drillers decided to sink a shaft where the machinery was dumped and the well flowed 1,600 barrels the first day. By August of 1919, the Burkburnett pool was making 120,000 barrels of oil a day.

Other fields followed rapidly. The Desdemona field, in the Ranger area, came next and in 1920 oil retraced its steps when Col. E. H. Humphreys drilled at Mexia, only a few miles from Corsicana. The first well at Mexia came in during December of 1920 and the area soon developed into a major field.

Next, Lady Luck moved across the state and touched her magic wand to the Panhandle where in May, 1921, a well flowed in Carson County. Play quickly spread to Hutchinson County and on to Potter County. Amarillo and Borger were the two towns which profited most in this activity.

Luling was next with Edgar B. Davis leading the way. A major field was established here in 1923 and in 1926 Davis sold out to Magnolia for \$12,000,000.

Spindletop made a comeback in 1925 when the late Frank Yount brought in a gusher on November 16th, just south of the old field. This opened the way for one of the largest cash oil deals in history, for just a few years later Yount sold his company to Stanolind for \$42,000,000.

Next came Big Lake, Wortham, Yates, Howard County, Winkler, in west Texas, and Racoon Bend, on the coast. Sugar Land was the most important development of 1928, and in 1929 new records for productive sand thickness were set at Van, Pettus and Darst Creek both came into the spotlight that year.

The largest oil pool in the world, East Texas, came next. C. M. "Dad" Joiner brought in this tremendous bonanza, after years of heart-breaking effort which ended in one dry test after another.

Joiner had put down two previous tests in this area and both had to be

(Continued on Page 9)

Oil on Display AT STATE FAIR

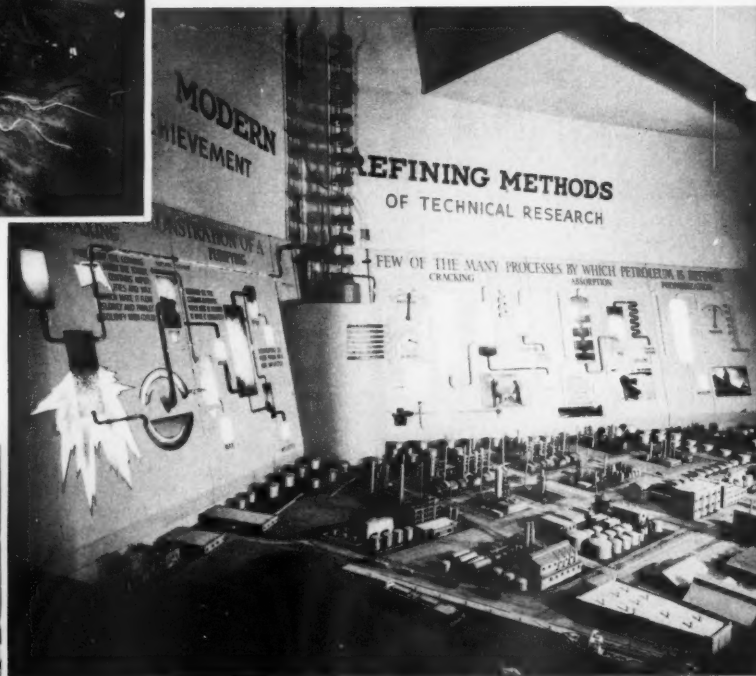


A new, permanent exhibit for the State Fair of Texas is the colorful display on oil which was brought to Dallas from the New York World's Fair. The exhibit covers 23,000 square feet, shows all phases of the oil industry. Above is a section of the display denoting one of the early modes of travel before oil was discovered.



Highlight of the exhibit is a giant relief map of the United States showing location of the nation's oil fields. It also shows major highways which lead from cities to the fields.

Directly below is an interesting chart which tells how each oil dollar is spent.



The intricate processes through which oil goes to be made ready for market is depicted in the display above which contains a miniature refinery.

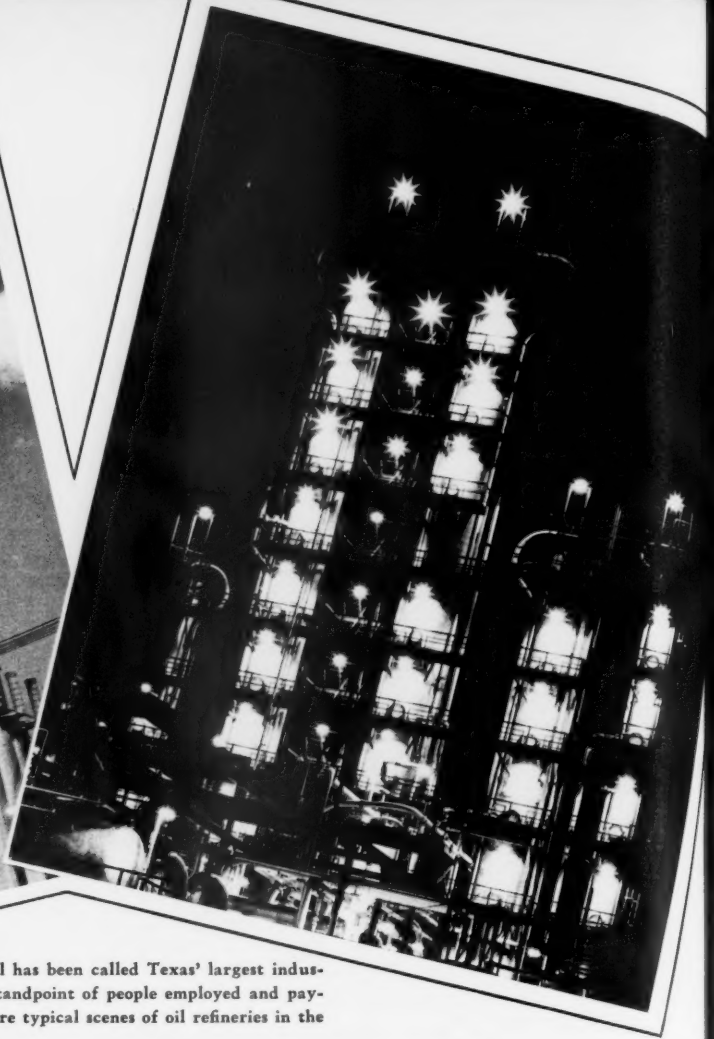
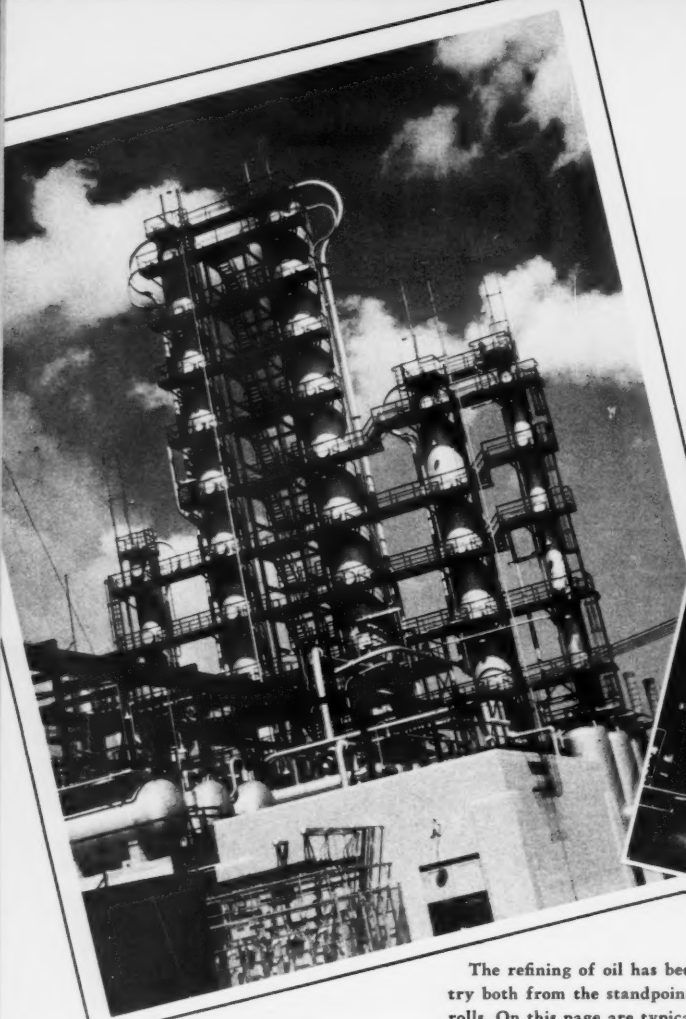


AN EXCELLENT ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF A TYPICAL TEXAS BOOMTOWN, DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF OIL'S DISCOVERY IN THE STATE, APPEARS ON THE FOLLOWING TWO PAGES AND IT IS THE WORK OF JOHN MALONE, DALLAS ARTIST, WHO WAS COMMISSIONED BY THE TEXAS MID-CONTINENT OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION.



Boomtown





The refining of oil has been called Texas' largest industry both from the standpoint of people employed and payrolls. On this page are typical scenes of oil refineries in the state.



Lithographed by ROBERT WILMANS

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History of Oil

(Continued from Page 18)

junked, but he refused to give up and got enough backing from residents in a section of Rusk County to make one more try. An Overton banker, Walter D. Tucker, turned over his own leases to Joiner and even worked on the rig while his wife cooked for the crew. Even with this kind of cooperation, it would have been impossible to complete the well had it not been for the kindness of Mrs. Daisy Bradford, on whose farm the well was being drilled. She granted several extensions to make its completion possible.

A legend about this field goes that after Joiner had picked a site for his third well, Mrs. Bradford had a dream in which she was warned that the well should be drilled a short distance west of the site chosen. The story has it that Joiner moved the location after he was told of the dream and, of course, everyone knows what followed. Today the field is eight miles wide and fifty-five miles long.

East Texans went wild after Joiner's well was assured and an orgy of leasing, such as the industry had never seen before, followed. Deep Rock, No. 1 Ashby, one mile west of the Joiner discovery, was the next well to come in and another extension was made when the Ed Bateman No. 1 Crim flowed at Kilgore. Later the famous Lathrop well, ten miles north of Kilgore and a few miles west of Longview, roared in and this threw the prospectors into another prosperity panic.

But this new area has been a headache to the oil industry almost since the day it was discovered. Both economically and politically it has kept the oil industry in turmoil.

The search for oil has not stopped here. Every month, every year, brings reports of other new discoveries which help to pile up the State's lead as the nation's richest oil area and from all indications, Texas will hold the interest of the oil industry for hundreds of years to come. (Information for this article was taken from the files of North Biglee.)

Rail Cut for Oilmen

Reductions averaging 25 per cent in railroad rates on oil well drilling outfits moving in Texas have been obtained by the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association from the Texas Railroad commission. The new rates include reductions of as much as 44 per cent.

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Former Tax Chief Hits at Excessive Levies on Oil

Industrializing Texas includes not only bringing in new industries but also encouraging those already operating in the state to expand, according to R. B. Anderson, former tax commissioner of Texas.

"The people of this state and our public officials are committed to the need for industrializing Texas," Mr. Anderson said. "We have abundant natural resources and many natural advantages

for industry to locate in Texas. We cannot, however, on the one hand invite industry to locate in our state and on the other hand throttle our existing industries with continual excessive taxation.

"The petroleum industry is the only one in Texas which has upon its own initiative launched a campaign of statewide industrialization and the creation of a permanent home industry. Eighty-one per cent of the amount of oil produced in Texas today is processed in Texas refineries employing Texas labor. Furthermore, oil and gas have created numerous allied industries which furnish the livelihood of many communities over the state.

"Our proven oil reserves and those yet to be discovered, as well as our facilities for converting crude oil into products needed all over the world, are assets far too valuable and too close to the welfare of our people to risk the further acceptance of tax measures and unfounded claims made against this industry from time to time. In my opinion, the future of the oil industry to the taxing agencies is of far greater importance than its present. This is simply because the ultimate tax revenue from underground oil reserves yet to be produced would be far more under a reasonable attitude than would result from such ill-advised efforts to 'get it now.'

"Official tax records of the state and its local subdivisions show that the Texas petroleum industry paid in 1939 a total of 44½ per cent of all state business and property taxes, not counting sales taxes such as the gasoline tax paid by the consumers. The recent omnibus tax bill passed by the Texas legislature brought this up to around 48.8 per cent of the state tax bill, not counting sales taxes. No one industry can continue to pay such a high percentage of the taxes without feeling the effects of this excessive tax load.

"I believe the oil industry is the greatest physical and economic asset in our state today. It deserves the first consideration of every thinking Texan and every public official in any plan to industrialize our state."

Texas Produces Small Part of Oil Reserves

Texas is producing a smaller proportion of its crude oil reserves than any other important oil state, a study just made by the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association reveals.

In 1939, Texas produced 49 barrels for each 1,000 barrels of Texas oil reserves. New Mexico produced 54 barrels per 1,000 of reserves, and California, 63. Louisiana and Kansas were close together, with 80 for the former and 84 for the latter. Oklahoma jumped to 148 barrels produced for each 1,000 barrels of known oil in the ground, while Illinois produced a high of 247 barrels per thousand of reserves.

Last year Texas produced 46 barrels per thousand of reserves while Illinois production increased to 466 per thousand, or ten times as much as Texas. This change reflects not only the maintenance of Texas' moderate rate of flow, but also the discovery of hundreds of millions of barrels of additional oil reserves in Texas as oilmen of this state continue their exploration for new fields. Little new oil was discovered in Illinois last year, in comparison.

"The production of Texas oil under the state conservation laws not only saves the oil for years to come," a statement from the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association points out, "it also assures the state and local governments of petroleum tax revenues over a long period of time, and insures for the people of Texas a continuance of the widespread economic benefits which oil creates in this state."

Guiberson Plant

(Continued from Page 10)

to work for perfection of the idea. Evidence of the success of the motor is seen in the fact that many engineers consider it the finest of its type in the world.

Under the leadership of S. A. Guiberson, Jr., president of the firm, the first motor was assembled and mounted in an airplane. Col. Art. Gobel, famous trans-Pacific pilot, made the test flight and success of the engine was assured.

Development of the engine has cost \$1,500,000. First branch of the federal service to use the motor was the navy which purchased the first Guiberson Diesel in 1934 for air tests. The army began experimenting with the engine in 1936 as a possible power plant for tanks.

First large order for the motors came from the army in 1939 and the company entered its manufacturing agreement with the Buda Company. A plant was erected in Illinois and the army has reported great success with the motor.

The Guiberson motor is the only air-cooled radial type Diesel design of its kind in the United States and is the only engine made exclusively for tank use. It has no carburetor, no spark plugs and no ignition system. It can travel through water without short circuiting and creates no interference with radio reception. It uses common furnace oil as fuel and is exceptionally economical to operate.

Other officers of the Guiberson Company are Allen Guiberson, executive vice-president; M. W. Mattison, vice-president and Harry S. Zane, Jr., vice-president.

Paul Carrington, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and Ben Critz, vice-president and general manager, issued a statement on the new plant in which they lauded the Guiberson officials for their ingenuity. "We are happy that Dallas is the home of a firm which can be of such great service to the nation in these trying times and we wish the company every success and stand ready to co-operate in any way," said the officials.

The chamber aided Guiberson officials when they were in Washington recently by compiling a survey to show that Dallas had the manpower and the training facilities to furnish workmen for the plant.

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Good Luck TO THE GUIBERSON DIESEL ENGINE COMPANY!

Their faith and interest in the Southwest is exemplified in building this great industrial plant to make the first air-cooled Diesel engine. This permanent industry will mean much to Texas as well as to our National Defense program.

We are furnishing many fine alloy gears for these important engines for defense now being made in Texas and Illinois, of which we are very proud, and we want to acknowledge here our

warm appreciation of our other friends and customers, many of whom have sacrificed to cooperate with us in defense work.

It has been our privilege to purchase large quantities of fine cast steel and other metal products manufactured in Texas for use in our Illinois factory for both civilian and military needs.

Congratulations to the Guiberson Diesel Engine Company, to Dallas and to Texas.

BRAD FOOTE GEAR WORKS, Inc.

HUMPHREY CORPORATION

Representatives

DEE E. HUMPHREY, Pres.

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70 New Firms Come Here During August

SEVENTY new business concerns located in Dallas during August, including ten manufacturing plants, fourteen wholesale concerns, sixteen retail establishments, five oil companies and twenty-six classified as miscellaneous. In the total were fifteen branches of national concerns. Among the new firms were the following:

Manufacturers

Associated Industries Co., 306 South Pearl Street. Manufacturers of the Ideal Sterilizing Vault for hospitals, mattress renovators or manufacturers, furniture dealers, hotels, institutions, army camps, etc. T. D. Ross, owner.

Brockbuilt Seat Cover Co., 2623 Maple Ave. Manufacturers of automobile seat covers.

L. R. Brown Seat Cover Co., 2626 Main Street. Automobile seat covers.

Diamond Alkali Company of Texas, 3501 Dialco Street. Manufacturers of sodium silicate and other chemicals. Home office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Equipment Engineers, Inc., 5101 Maple Ave. Manufacturers of oil field specialties. Successors to Kibele Manufacturing Co. R. A. Wilson, president; J. M. Shimer, vice-president; A. P. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

Excel Batteries, Inc., new company chartered to manufacture storage batteries by Fred Prior and associates. Location of plant not yet announced. Authorized capital stock \$25,000.

Greene Sportswear Co., 1015 Jackson Street. Clothing manufacturers. Abe Greene, manager.

Photo Process Co., 519 South Akard Street. Photo lithography. R. E. Cobb, manager.

Puritan Products, Inc., new company incorporated to engage in manufacturing by Charles S. Marshall, 2722 Wellborn Street, and associates. Location of plant not yet announced.

Wholesalers

Arco Co., 2101 North Akard Street. Paints. Home office, Cleveland, O.

Dallas Fluorescent Lighting Co., 2815 Reagan Street. Fluorescent lighting equipment. Homer N. Wolfe.

Dayton McClaren Tire Company of Oklahoma, 1905 Canton Street. Herbert

Ewing, Texas manager. Home office, Tulsa, Okla.

Exercycle Company of Texas, Inc., 801 Praetorian Bldg. Exercisers. Home office, Houston, Texas.

Governair Corporation, 504 Great National Life Bldg. Air conditioning

W. L. Matthews, 901 Cotton Exchange. Cotton broker.

Bertha R. Maxwell, 2203½ Cedar Springs. Wholesale gifts.

Old Style Lager Distributing Co., 1108 North Zangs Blvd. Wholesale beer.

Packard Motor Car Company of Texas, 2218 North Harwood Street. Parts depot. Home office, Detroit, Mich.

Puritan Flour Products, 806 Conal Street. Pancake flour.

Smith Meter Company, 1816 Cockrell Street. Oil and gas meters. Home office, Los Angeles, Calif.

Store Equipment Sales Co., 302 South Pearl Street. Store fixtures.

United Fruit & Vegetable Co., 2013 Cadiz Street. Produce.

YMCA Motion Picture Bureau, Division of National Council, YMCA, Burt Bldg. Motion picture films. Home office, New York, N. Y.

Petroleum

Davis-List Acid, Inc., Magnolia Bldg. Oil operators. J. Davis and L. A. List.

Leroys Oil Co., Gulf States Bldg. New company chartered by Leland Fikes, Royall R. Watkins and Carl Mays.

Petroleum Science, Inc., new oil company chartered by Charles Roe Kelly and associates.

Prairie Oil Company, 804 Continental Bldg. Oil producers.

Reilly Oil Co., 808 Kirby Bldg. Delaware corporation granted Texas permit. Joseph W. Bailey, Jr., president.

Miscellaneous

American Plan-Loans, 216 Gulf States Bldg. Personal loans.

Joe Miller Display Advertising, 1016½ Elm Street. Advertising.

Pondrom & Collins Advertising, 400 Wholesale Merchants Bldg. Advertising. Sam Pondrom.

Sunshine Laundry & Dry Cleaners of Dallas, Inc., 4011 Maple Ave. Laundry.

Texas News Reel Theaters, Inc., 14 5 Elm Street. Motion picture theater.

New Firm to Serve Oil Well Drillers



R. A. WILSON

J. M. SHINER

R. A. Wilson, of Dallas, announces the acquisition of all assets of the Kibele Manufacturing Co. and the organization of Equipment Engineers, Inc., to succeed the Kibele Manufacturing Co.

Kibele swabs, packers, tubing catchers, etc., in the future will be marketed under the trade name of "Double E."

Mr. Wilson has been president of the Kibele Co. for a number of years. He is well known in the oil industry for a large number of inventions and improvements in oilfield equipment and has been active in the affairs of the rotary drilling equipment committee of the A.P.I. for many years.

Mr. Wilson announces the appointment of J. M. Shiner as vice-president and A. P. Brown as secretary and treasurer of Equipment Engineers, Inc. Until May 1st, 1941, Mr. Shiner was vice-president of the Oil Well Supply Co. in charge of engineering. He is the patentee of a large number of improvements in the oilfield equipment and has been active in A.P.I. work as chairman of the manufacturers sub-committee for rotary drilling equipment during the past six years.

Mr. Brown has been connected with the Kibele Manufacturing Co. for four years. He has been in the accounting field for the past twelve years since his graduation from Southern Methodist University in 1929.

Air Express Revenue Up

Requirements of the national defense program caused a rise of 24.6 per cent in air express revenue from shipments carried from Dallas on American Airline for the first six months of 1941 as compared with the similar period of 1940, W. G. Lipscomb, Southwestern Sales Manager, reports.

Oil Helps Pay for Public Education

If your boy or girl went to public school in Texas last year, one-fourth of the cost of his or her education came from the Texas petroleum industry. Or to put it another way, if a family has four children, the entire expense of schooling one of them last year was paid by Texas oilmen. On a state-wide basis that means that one-fourth, or nearly 390,000 Texas school children out of the state's 1,536,910, were educated last year entirely by taxes paid by the petroleum industry.

Official records of the state comptroller and assessor-collectors of Texas independent school districts, shows that last year petroleum paid \$22,652,912 in taxes used for school purposes. That's 25.36 per cent, or slightly over one-fourth, of Texas public school taxes amounting to \$89,320,415.

Petroleum's percentage was even higher in the matter of the State's special contribution to the public schools. Thirty-two percent, or virtually one-third, of the entire state apportionment for each child was borne by the petroleum industry, the report shows. Petroleum paid the same percentage of rural aid funds and about one-fifth of rural high school funds.

Every school child in Texas is able to get a better education today because of Texas petroleum.

Although the figures show that the average cost of educating a Texas boy or girl last year was \$58.12, many independent school districts in or near oil fields spent several times this amount. Some of these expended as much as \$185, or \$246, or even \$271 for each pupil.

Average Retail Price of Gasoline Slightly Higher

Average retail price of gasoline in 50 representative cities on September 1 was 13.94 cents per gallon as compared with 13.87 cents a month ago and 12.33 cents a year ago, it is indicated in reports received by the American Petroleum Institute.

Taxes levied by federal, state, and some local governments increased the cost of gasoline to the motorist to an average of 19.89 cents per gallon as against 19.82 cents on August 1 and 18.23 cents on September 1, 1940. These levies average 5.95 cents per gallon, the equivalent of a retail sales tax of approximately 42 per cent.

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VANITIES

TO BE

HIGHLIGHT

OF FAIR

Lavish entertainment at popular prices will be presented in the Auditorium during the State Fair of Texas. Earl Carroll's Vanities, ranking musical show which comes to the Fair from the famous showman's Hollywood Theatre-Restaurant, will present a wide variety of entertainment. Although celebrated first for its chorus of "most beautiful girls in the world," the Vanities have a dozen stars whose object in life is to make the audience laugh. Among these are the Slate Brothers, pictured in the center with Fay Carroll. Directly below is Buster Shaver with Olive and George, most perfectly formed midgets in the world, who specialize in unusual dance routines. Occupying the corner positions in the pictures are just a few of Earl Carroll's "most beautiful girls in the world"

WITH EARL CARROLL already having added several Dallas and Texas girls to his chorus of "most beautiful girls in the world," the famous showman's equally famous Vanities is scheduled to open on Saturday, October 4, for its premiere at the State Fair of Texas.

With a cast which includes not only those famous beauties but a score or more of the nation's foremost entertainers, most of whom are comedy specialists, Earl Carroll's Vanities comes directly from the producer's Theatre-Restaurant in Hollywood, where it has been one of the movie capital's ranking amusements attractions.

All of the elements necessary for a great musical show are included in the Vanities. The "most beautiful girls in the world" number forty regulars, plus ten or twelve chosen locally and who may be given permanent places when the Vanities go on the road; lavish costumes and settings, hilarious comedy, latest song hits, and a variety of acts.

Jeanne Devereaux, famous ballerina and the only dancer to have appeared before the King and Queen of England

in a command performance, will present a sparkling bubble dance, set to the music of Debussy and surrounded by the Carrollovelies.

The Slate Brothers have a wacky kind of comedy which has made them favorites both abroad and in the United States. The Wiere Brothers, ranked among the top comedy teams, are famous for their hilarity-producing antics. They were favorites of the Duke of Windsor, the Duke of York, King Leopold of Belgium and the late King Alfonso of Spain.

The tall Buster Shaver has one of the show's most outstanding acts. With Olive and George, the diminutives who are credited with being the most perfectly formed midgets in the world, he presents unusual dance routines.

Others in the comedy cast include Fay Carroll, Al Norman, Beverly Carroll, and Lois Morrissey.

Earl Carroll chooses his girls on one single formula: "They must be breathtakingly beautiful." However, his proportions for his "ideal girl" are, height,

five feet, five inches; weight, 118 pounds; neck, 12 inches; bust, 34 inches; waist, 24 inches; hips, 35½ inches; thigh, 19 inches; ankle, nine inches; wrist, six inches.

But the famous showman adds that "true beauty springs from some inner source deep within the personality of the girl herself."

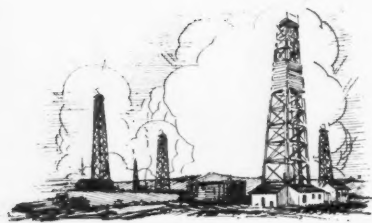
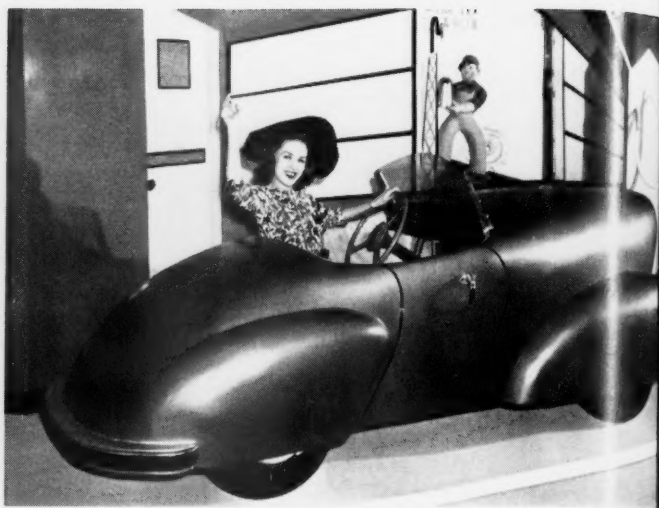
Beautiful girls take part in several of the sensational production numbers which will form a part of the show during its sixteen-day run in the State Fair of Texas' auditorium. The numbers are doubly spectacular due to costumery and the use of phosphorescent lighting.

Carroll has never before personally appeared with his show in Dallas, and for this reason the Vanities is expected to be one of the best auditorium attractions ever presented at a State Fair of Texas. The show will play at popular prices, continuing a policy of the fair's directors in offering the best entertainment available at prices the public can afford.

Carroll also will judge the seventy-five girls who will compete in the opening night Queen of Queens and Coronation.

Beauty and the Best — in entertainment





A PERMANENT \$6,000,000,000 EX OIL

ONLY a comparatively few years ago Texas was known only for its size... known for its wide open spaces... where houses and towns were few and far between... where it was miles from the cattle trail roads to the front porch of the few places that were located there.

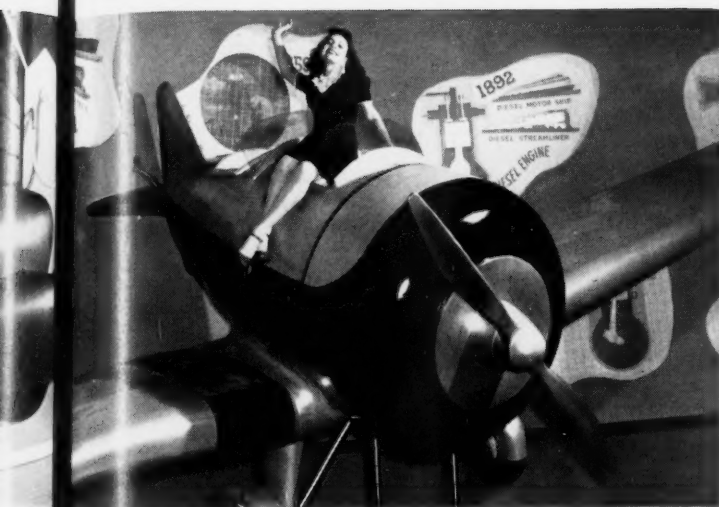
At that time the oil industry was in its infancy. Texas was an agricultural state and cotton was its backbone. That... and livestock raising and lumbering were all that Texas depended on.

In recent years OIL has replaced these old "standbys" as Texas' most important industry. Men of vision developed the oil industry in Texas. New towns have sprung into existence as new fields were developed. Some of the older towns which formerly depended upon agriculture for a livelihood took on new life, showing increases by leaps and bounds in both population and industry when oil was discovered in their vicinities.

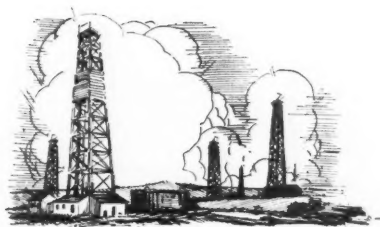
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NT EXHIBIT OF TEXAS INDUSTRY L



From that humble beginning has emerged an industry with cumulative investments of over \$6,000,000,000 in Texas alone ... from an initial production of only a few hundred barrels per day to a total of over 1,400,000 barrels daily ... an industry upon which only 2,000 people depended for a livelihood in 1901 and on which over 1,000,000 people depend today ... an industry that spends \$750,000,000 in Texas annually, a sum that is more than enough to build a Panama Canal each year.

Corsicana ... Spindletop ... Goose Creek ... Electra ... Burkburnett ... Breckenridge ... Ranger ... Mexia ... Luling ... Big Lake ... Van ... East Texas ... Conroe ... KMA ... Hawkins ... what memories these magic names conjure.

It is only fitting and proper that this great new industry should have the permanent \$250,000 exhibit at the State Fair of Texas ... to commemorate its glorious past ... and a tribute to its brilliant future.

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 Southern Union Gas Co.
 Texas Company
 Two Well Oil Corp.
 R. H. Vise

NATURAL GAS HELPS STATE BECOME INDUSTRIAL GIANT

By D. A. Hulcy

President, Lone Star Gas Company

ALTHOUGH natural gas was discovered in Texas as early as 1871 or 1872 in a well drilled for salt water in Young County and later in Washington County when gas from a well originally bored by an auger for water was piped to a nearby house and burned as fuel, first commercial development came at Corsicana about 1895.



MR. HULCY

Corsicana was the first city in the state to use natural gas, drawing its supply from a well almost within the city limits which had been drilled to furnish water. Marshall was the second, its first gas coming from two wells on the banks of Caddo Lake, traveling the 26 intervening miles through a six-inch pipe line.

A wildcat oil project northeast of Wichita Falls was the real beginning of the state's vast natural gas industry. The Texas Company, Corsicana Petroleum Company, and the Treat-Crawford interests of Pittsburgh, all holders of acreage in the Petrolia field of Clay County, in 1909 organized the Lone Star Gas Company to transport their gas to market. The state's first long-distance pipe line, 135 miles long, was constructed from Petrolia to Fort Worth and Dallas, with service to both cities starting in 1910.

Almost from its inception the pipe line company encountered difficulty in furnishing enough gas to meet the fuel demands of its constantly growing market. Then in 1924 engineers developed a method of utilizing casinghead gas from oil wells. In 1927 the company was able to complete a line into the Panhandle field which had been discovered in 1918. From that time dates not only Lone Star's success but the growth of the entire industry in the state.

Following the opening of the Panhandle field, other gas reserves were discovered in Central West Texas, South-



Steel suspension type bridges, like the one pictured above over the Red River near Byers, Texas, carry Lone Star pipe lines safely over the Red and Brazos rivers, high above flood waters.

west Texas, the Gulf Coast area, the Caddo field and the East Texas area, and natural gas service was extended rapidly to towns throughout the state. Today, Texas leads the entire country in gas production, accounting for something over 40 per cent of the nation's total production.

Lone Star Gas System, which started service from a handful of wells in one field through a single pipe line to two cities, today serves approximately 300 towns and cities in Texas and Oklahoma through some 4,800 miles of pipe line, Dallas being its largest city.

Following the trail blazed by Lone Star, the natural gas industry has grown

into one of the State's greatest assets. The 120 gas utilities companies operating in Texas serve approximately 575,000 consumers in some 700 cities and towns. More than 5,000 industries in the state use natural gas. The gas utilities of the state had a fixed capital investment of \$801,693,404.19 in 1939, according to the Texas Railroad Commission's report, and their payrolls each year run into millions of dollars for wages and salaries to some 11,000 employees in Texas.

Included in the major pipe line systems of the state, in addition to Lone Star, is the United Gas System which takes gas from northern Louisiana fields

and the southwest and Gulf Coast areas of Texas, serving over 125 towns in south, southwest and east Texas. Southern Union Gas Company, which draws its supply from fields in southern and western producing areas, serves approximately 20 towns in south and west Texas. West Texas Gas Company, incorporated in 1927, serves some 40 West Texas towns with Panhandle gas. Rio Grande Valley Gas Company serves about 15 towns in the valley, while the Texas Natural Gas Utilities Company serves approximately 20 towns along the Gulf Coast and south Texas areas.

The economical power provided by natural gas has already contributed to developing the state's industries. According to Elmer H. Johnson of the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research, "natural gas offers today one of the greatest inducements to the migration into Texas of still other industries that would extend the processing of Texas raw materials in the state."

Looking forward, the natural gas industry stands ready under pressure of wartime demand to effect the chemical treatment of natural gas to produce a variety of essential products ranging from dye stuffs to gun powder and explosives.

Texas has attracted a large share of defense industries, many of them already in production. She stands in an enviable position to attract more, and to hold the plants for future peace time production, one of her greatest assets for this purpose being her natural gas service.

Last 10 Years Sees Big Jump in Oil Production

Nearly two-thirds of all the crude oil produced in Texas to date has been produced in the past ten years.

Texas oil production in the past ten years was 4,213,352,000 barrels. Total production for Texas from the first recorded output was 6,581,137,000 barrels up to January 1, 1941. Thus 64 per cent of all the oil which Texas has produced has been since 1930.

During this same ten-year period, Texas showed marked increases in population in many of its cities accompanied by increased employment and payrolls, paved highway mileage, buildings, bank deposits, export tonnage, automobile registrations, state gasoline tax collections, telephones, electric light meters, taxable values and state and local tax revenues. Increases ranged from 10 to 60 per cent.

Texas produced in 1940 a total of 493,126,000 barrels of crude oil, which is an increase over 1930 of nearly 70 per cent.

Majority of Texas Wells Are Pumpers

Pumping wells are far in the majority among Texas oil wells, a survey just made by the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association shows.

The pumpers, many of them making only a barrel or two of oil a day, constitute 59.2 per cent of all the oil wells in the state, the survey showed. Outside the East Texas field, the percentage is even higher, with 70 per cent of all producing wells on the pump. In some areas of the state, as high as 98 per cent of all wells are pumpers.

In actual number, Texas pumping wells now total 56,696 against 39,105 still flowing. Outside East Texas, pump-

ers number 48,998 compared with 21,110 which flow. Figures are as of June 1, 1941.

Out of the approximately one million Texans who get their entire living from the petroleum industry, 125,000 depend solely upon pumping wells, the survey shows.

"While the average pumping well in Texas produces about seven barrels of oil daily, further analysis shows that nearly 24,000 stripper wells produce an average of only 3.9 barrels a day," the association pointed out. "Some of these produce only half a barrel a day, but nevertheless are important to the small operator whose sole income comes from a few of them."

"These stripper wells are the backbone of the Texas oil industry, since many communities and a majority of the people living in them depend upon such oil fields for their existence."

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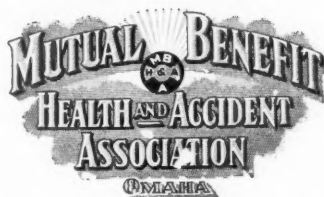
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A. I. M. E. Convention to Open Here on Oct. 16



JOHN R. SUMAN, PRESIDENT

One of the most important fall conventions in Dallas will be that of the Petroleum Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, to be held in the Adolphus Hotel, October 16, 17 and 18.

President of the organization is John Robert Suman of Houston, vice president of the Humble Oil & Refining Co. Mr. Suman's early professional experience was in gold mining but he soon entered the oil industry because of the expansion he foresaw in this field. Mr. Suman is the author of many technical papers and his book, "Petroleum Production Methods," which was published in 1921, has been a standard reference work for many years.

Secretary of A. I. M. E. is A. B. Parsons, who was practicing mining engineer in the Orient for 10 years after he graduated from the Utah School of Mines in 1909. He has been editor of several mining publications and is the author of over 100 articles and papers dealing with the technical and economic phases of mining.

One of the highlights of the meeting will be a discussion on "Production Under Effective Water Drive as a Standard for Conservation Practice," by E. DeGolyer, of Dallas, who is a nationally-known figure in his field. Along with his many other activities in petroleum industry circles, Mr. DeGolyer is a director of the American Petroleum Institute.



A. B. PARSONS, SECRETARY



E. DeGOLYER, SPEAKER

Nazis Gobble Gasoline

Consumption of petroleum fuels and lubricants by Nazi armed forces, moot and unanswered question since the war started in Europe, now is estimated at more than 90,000,000 gallons per month. The estimate is made by "Petroleum Press Service," published in London. The publication bases its estimate on information that the Germans are operating 15 armored divisions, 20 motorized infantry divisions, and 150 infantry divisions on the Russian front.

All But One Texas County Has Oil or Gas Activity

Only one out of Texas' 254 counties is without oil or gas activity.

New oil and gas fields discovered in 1940 added three more counties to the long list with oil or gas production or both, bringing the total to 161. This is considerably over half of all the counties in the state and almost two-thirds of all these. Counties which had discoveries in 1940 which previously had no production are Wood, LaSalle and Kennedy counties.

In addition, exploration for oil or gas is now under way in 92 other Texas counties where Texas oil and gas operators have land under lease. The 92 added to the 161 already having production gives a total of 253 out of the state's 254 counties with oil or gas development or exploration. The only county without either is Rockwall County.

Constant search for new sources of oil supply in Texas resulted last year in the discovery of 125 new oil fields throughout the state. These new fields not only brought new taxable values to the counties but also provided more jobs for Texas workers, larger payrolls and bigger expenditures in the nearby communities to benefit the merchants, business and professional men.

Many other fields remain to be discovered in Texas, geological and geophysical exploration indicates. If economic conditions make it possible, additional billions of barrels of future oil supply will be added to present known underground reserves.

Special Trains Planned For A. P. I. Session

Final reservations are being received for three special trains which will carry oil men and their wives to the 22nd Annual Meeting of the American Petroleum Institute at San Francisco, Calif., November 3 to 7, 1941.

Reservations for the "Oil Men's Caravan," organized by R. A. Wotowitch, are being handled by Mr. Wotowitch and Ralph Preble at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York. Reservations for the "Land Cruise," planned by Thos. Cook & Son Wagon-Lits, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, are being handled by H. H. Allen. Reservations for the "Oil and Gas Journal's" special train, the "Streamlined Chief," are being handled by the publication at Tulsa, Okla.

McLain Again Heads Red Cross Campaign

Facing one of the most critical years in its history, and with responsibilities for defense preparedness, war relief, and aid to the country's armed forces mounting daily, the American Red Cross chapter here will set out this fall to enlist every Dallas citizen in support of the coming year's work.

B. F. McLain will head the campaign for the third consecutive year. He is the only man ever to have assumed the heavy task three times and he made an outstanding record in the first two drives. An even greater increase in contributions is anticipated this year.

Leading figures in Dallas civic affairs and industry are taking places at the helm of the drive. Chairman of the Big Gifts Division is C. F. O'Donnell, president of the Southwestern Life Insurance Co. The Industrial Division, with key men in all large firms to enroll their fellow workers, is headed by J. B. Adoue, Jr., president of the National Bank of Commerce. Other chairmen are Thomas P. Ellis, of Ellis & Smith, Thomas Building, for the Skyscrapers Division; Kemp S. Burge, of Sanger Bros., General Solicitation downtown; Theo. P. Beasley, president of Republic National Life Insurance Co. for Oak Cliff solicitors; Andy Anderson, of Schepps-Sablosky Insurance Co., for suburban divisions; Miss Martha Talley, women's divisions in Dallas; Mrs. T. F. Larkin, Oak Cliff women's teams, and A. J. Cook, Mesquite editor, for enrollment of Dallas County towns.

With office space offered rent free by Frank McNeny, campaign headquarters have been established at 1509 Tower Petroleum Building, to relieve crowded conditions at the chapter office resulting from defense and war relief work.

The urgency of Red Cross service is greater this year than at any time in the last quarter century and maximum enrollment of memberships is essential to maintain the agency's expanding burden, Mr. McLain declared.

Assistance to selectees and their families in cases of sickness of soldiers at camp or their relatives here, dependency appeals, and other needs, is increasing daily and the chapter staff has been quadrupled to handle the several hundred cases a month.

Enrollment of Red Cross First Reserve nurses here has filled Dallas' quota for duty in Army camps and naval stations.

Shipments from Red Cross workrooms to England's war victims have gone out monthly since war began. A total of 514 large packing boxes have gone forward bearing supplies made by thousands of Dallas women volunteers. As of September 1, they had produced 174,934 surgical dressings for war relief and 179,268 for the U. S. Army defense reserve; 16,362 knitted garments and 19,090 cloth garments for abroad. Acceleration of defense services has brought about reorganization of the Red Cross Motor Corps and Staff Assistants Corps, active here during the first World War and needed again during the present emergency, and the training of thousands of Dallas citizens in first aid and home nursing. Simultaneously, the domestic program of disaster preparedness and relief, aid to war veterans, life saving, Braille for the blind and other routine services are being carried on.

Theatre Group Will Sponsor Unique Show

An elaborate Decorators' Show, the first of its kind to be given in the Southwest, will be presented in Dallas, October 12 through the 26th, sponsored by the Dallas Little Theater. Leading decorators of the city, including those with the major department and furniture stores, will participate.

The scene of the show will be the Mike Thomas home, a landmark in Dallas' residential development, at 4700 Preston Road, which has been leased for the event. Twelve rooms of the massive old house and its hallways will be transformed and decorated by the local interior artists. Garden clubs of the city will assist with floral arrangements in the rooms, and women's clubs will be hostesses. Cities within a 100-mile radius will be invited to attend the show. Entertainment features will be arranged on special occasions during the two-week exhibit, which will be open from 2 to 9 p. m. daily.

One of the finest estates in Highland Park, the \$200,000 Thomas home is of pure Georgian architecture. It was built in 1917 as the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Prather, Sr., and later was bought by Mrs. Electra Waggoner Wharton. In 1923 it became the home of Mike Thomas, whose further developments and decorations made it a show spot of Dallas.

Braniff Inaugurates New Flights to Aid Defense

To provide faster, more frequent air services for the Southwest's booming national defense effort, Braniff Airways has added three new round trip daily flights to its Chicago-Texas-Mexico service and resumed operation on a new fourth round trip daily flight between Oklahoma City and Dallas. T. E. Braniff, Oklahoma City, president of the airline, said the new schedules make a total of 46 daily flights on the Braniff route, and raise to 17,500 the number of miles the airline flies daily.

"The new services were established to aid the transportation of men, mail and material between the industrial East and Midwest, and the growing number of national defense projects on or adjacent

to our Southwestern routes," Mr. Braniff said.

From Kansas City southwest along the Braniff route approximately 1,000 national defense projects have been established in recent months, Mr. Braniff stated. These projects represent defense orders, "from boots to bombers," of approximately \$1,000,000,000.

One of the new services is a fourth round trip daily between Chicago and Dallas, making only one stop at Kansas City, effecting a new and faster service between Chicago and Kansas City, and Dallas, Houston and other bustling Texas cities. By means of direct connections with other airlines at Chicago the benefits of the new services extend to

(Continued on Page 33)

Oil Research Means Cash for Every Section of State

Every section of the state has profited from the Texas petroleum industry's expenditures for research, now totaling well over one billion dollars.

For most of this industry's research is in exploration for oil which means lease bonuses and rentals to Texas farmers and ranchers, labor and materials for prospecting and drilling. In the past fifty years the Texas oil and gas industry has drilled 194,353 wells in the state. Of these attempts to find oil or gas, 54,079 have proved to be failures. That's an average of one dry hole for every three-and-one-half tests drilled, including both wildcats and field wells in proven territory.

Considering only wildcat tests, only one wildcat out of ten drilled has been productive.

Allowing an average cost of \$20,000 for leases, labor, overhead, equipment, etc., the 54,079 dry holes have cost the Texas operators a total of \$1,081,580,000. While this billion dollars spent for research has been a loss for the oilman, it has meant a tremendous income for Texas farmers and ranchers who leased their lands or sold their royalty and for the business and professional men of the communities where the tests were drilled.

Although official records show the completion of 139,274 producing oil

Permanent Plating Company Enjoys Rapid Growth

A comparatively new Dallas firm which is enjoying rapid expansion is the Permanent Plating Company, 3000 McKinney Avenue. Manager R. C. Collier reports that the firm is one of the few in the Southwest which can do precision work. The firm has been operating for 18 months and was incorporated for \$60. Due to its rapid growth, however, it now has a capital of \$10,000. The firm is doing work for North American Aviation, Inc., and stands a good chance to get several other defense contracts, according to Mr. Collier.

One thing that makes the company outstanding in its field, according to the manager, is the fact that the workers have devised, for the first time, a means of plating aluminum.

and gas wells in Texas during the half century, only 98,805 wells are still producing in Texas. Thus in addition to the 54,079 dry holes, the oil and gas industry has sustained the loss of 41,469 originally productive wells through the abandonments forced either by physical or economic factors.

It is significant that the Texas oil and gas industry has drilled almost twice as many wells as are now producing oil and gas in the state. This emphasizes the extent to which high operating costs including taxes, in combination with loss of normal Texas markets to other oil-producing states, have in recent years forced premature abandonment of producing wells.

The huge sums spent by Texas oilmen in their search for new reserves represent the largest expenditure of any Texas industry for research.

Government Owns One Out of Every 20 Trucks

Increasing importance of highway transportation in maintaining the high standards of living of the American people is evidenced by the fact that one out of every 20 trucks operating on the highways is owned and operated by the government, points out the American Petroleum Industries Committee. Motor trucks owned by state and local governments totaled 128,165 in 1940, and trucks owned by the federal government numbered 120,662.

Texas Farm Income Shows Huge Gain

Cash is more plentiful for Texas farmers than it has been in a long time, with a fifty million dollar margin of gain in income this year over last, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research reports.

During the first seven months of 1941, farmers sold produce valued at \$205,589,000, the bureau estimates.

In July, for example, an index of agricultural income compiled by the bureau stood at 111.7, or 11.7 points above the five-year average for July from 1928 to 1932, and 43.1 points above the index for July, 1940.

All sections of the state shared in the increase.

Conservation Program Helps Oil Development

The Texas oil conservation program is of lasting benefit to Texas communities and to state and local taxing agencies, a recent survey shows. Conservation has made possible a permanent type of oil development which benefits all Texas and which has greatly increased the ultimate tax revenues to the state and its many local taxing subdivisions, the survey discloses.

Before the adoption of the conservation laws, Texas oil fields were drilled up immediately. Wells were allowed to produce all the oil possible with the result that their output soon fell off. As production declined, the towns which had been built around the fields naturally suffered slumps which cut off the incomes and security of those who had depended upon them. Taxable values collapsed and tax revenues to the state and local taxing agencies dropped to a fraction of the former total.

In ten old Texas oil fields developed before conservation practices became standard, production fell in six years to only 12.1 per cent of the peak output. This 87.9 per cent loss in output was responsible for a decline of \$116,122,926 in taxable values in the counties embracing these fields, causing a big loss in tax revenues.

In contrast, seven newer Texas fields operated under conservation laws were still producing 66.8 per cent of their top production six years after their peak had been passed. The decline of 33.2 per cent in output, however, was not accompanied by any drop in taxable values. So permanent was the new type of oil development that tax valuations in these counties not only did not drop, but actually showed an increase of \$109,481,681. Since valuations are usually on a 50 per cent basis, this represents an increase in actual values of perhaps \$218,000,000.

Safety First

Field foreman of an oil company in Illinois has organized neighborhood children into a safety committee which operates much along the same lines as the committees to which their fathers belong while at work. The idea started with a safety meeting, also "just like dad's," with the idea of teaching the youngsters how to avoid traffic dangers. Particularly interesting to the children is the safety stunt of working out traffic problems with simulated vehicles and victims.

New Schedules

(Continued from Page 31)

Detroit, New York, Cleveland and other Eastern cities.

The other new service is a fifth round trip daily flight between Dallas and Houston and Dallas and San Antonio. Additional service between Dallas and Oklahoma City has also been resumed. This service was temporarily discontinued due to the construction of a huge army bomber base at the Oklahoma City airport.

Schedules for the new Chicago-Houston service are, southbound: leave Chicago 4:10 p. m., arrive Kansas City, 6:50 p. m., arrive Dallas 10:12 p. m., arrive Houston 11:59 p. m. Northbound: leave Houston 9:45 a. m., arrive Dallas 11:15 a. m., arrive Kansas City 2:09 p. m., arrive Chicago 4:40 p. m. At Chicago direct connections are made to and from other airlines for Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York and other cities vital in the national defense map.

Schedules for the new Dallas-Houston service are, southbound: leave Dallas 2:25 p. m., arrive Houston 4:00 p. m. Northbound: leave Houston 9:45 a. m., arrive Dallas, 11:15 a. m.

Schedules for the new Dallas-San Antonio service are, southbound: leave Dal-

las 2:20 p. m., arrive San Antonio 4:44 p. m., making stops at Fort Worth and Austin. Northbound: leave San Antonio 5:15 p. m., arrive Dallas 7:37 p. m., making stops at Austin and Fort Worth, and continuing on to Oklahoma City, arriving there at 9:00 p. m.

Schedules for the resumed Oklahoma City-Dallas service are, southbound: leave Oklahoma City 8:00 a. m., arrive Dallas 9:12 a. m. where direct connections with other Braniff flights provide through service to Austin, San Antonio, Houston, Corpus Christi, Brownsville and Mexico City. Northbound, the new service leaves Dallas at 7:50 p. m., making connections from San Antonio and Austin, arrives in Oklahoma City at 9:00 p. m.

Truck Taxes at New High of \$476,000,000 in 1940

Total special taxes paid on trucks in the United States reached a new high of \$476,000,000 in 1940, reports of federal, state and local governments indicate. This is more than double the \$226,000,000 in special taxes paid on trucks in 1930.

Gasoline taxes constituted the largest single item in the nation's 1940 motor truck tax.

Oil and Gas Leases Take Up Over Fourth of Texas

More than one-fourth of Texas is now under lease for oil and gas development.

Out of a total area of 169,130,716 acres in Texas, Texas oilmen have under lease 45,402,656 acres. This is nearly 27 per cent of all the land in Texas. The figures were compiled from county tax records, company reports and ownership maps of individual counties.

Lease and royalty payments on this acreage to Texas farmers and ranchers totalled over \$125,000,000. This extra cash income for Texas farmers and stockmen represented an additional 27 cents from the oilman for each dollar of cash farm income, exclusive of government benefit payments. Including such payments, it represented 22 cents additional for each dollar of cash agricultural income in Texas last year.

In total return to the state, however, petroleum far exceeded all agricultural products. Expenditures of the oil and gas industry in Texas last year were approximately \$750,000,000, or over \$170,000,000 more than the \$579,000,000 Texas farm and ranch income from all crops, livestock and government benefits.

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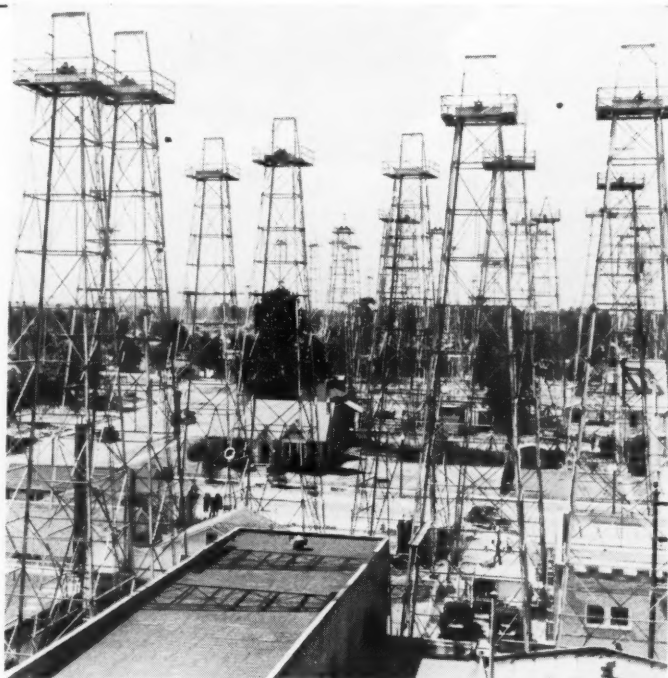


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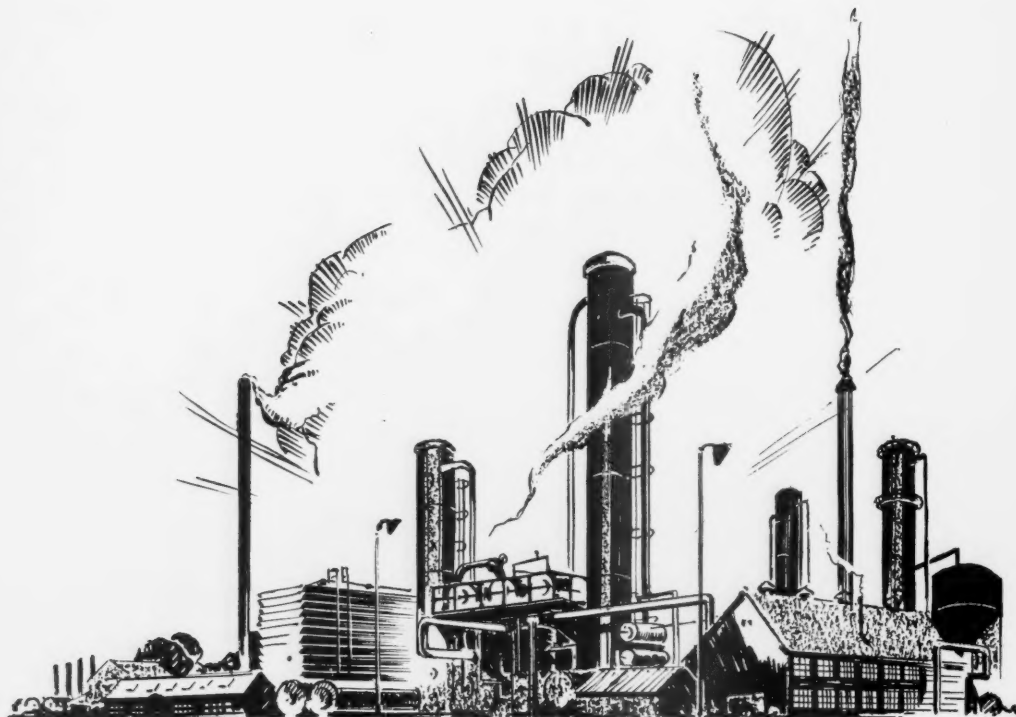
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The OIL INDUSTRY

During 1940, Texas' ninety thousand oil wells produced 493,126,000 barrels of crude oil which was 36 percent of the production for the United States, about 23 per cent of world production.

Of the 254 counties in Texas, oil production was reported in 133. There was either oil production or active leasing and drilling in all but one county during 1940, according to a report of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. Thirty-nine new fields were brought in and 9,775 oil wells were drilled.

The combined petroleum industry of Texas pays annual wages and salaries of \$300,000,000 to Texas workers, pays \$128,000,000 in lease and royalty money to land owners, \$160,000,000 in purchase of equipment and supplies, \$95,000,000 in taxes, and \$95,000,000 in miscellaneous expenditures.

The TEXAS EMPLOYERS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION and the EMPLOYERS CASUALTY COMPANY are privileged to serve many members of the Oil and Gas Industry in Texas. Through buying their insurance direct from these direct-writing companies and taking advantage of their highly specialized Safety Engineering Service, Texas Industries saved more than a million dollars on the cost of their insurance during 1940, which saving was returned to them in the form of DIVIDENDS.

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